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Fourth Biennial Report 1917-1918

Maine Department of Labor and Industry

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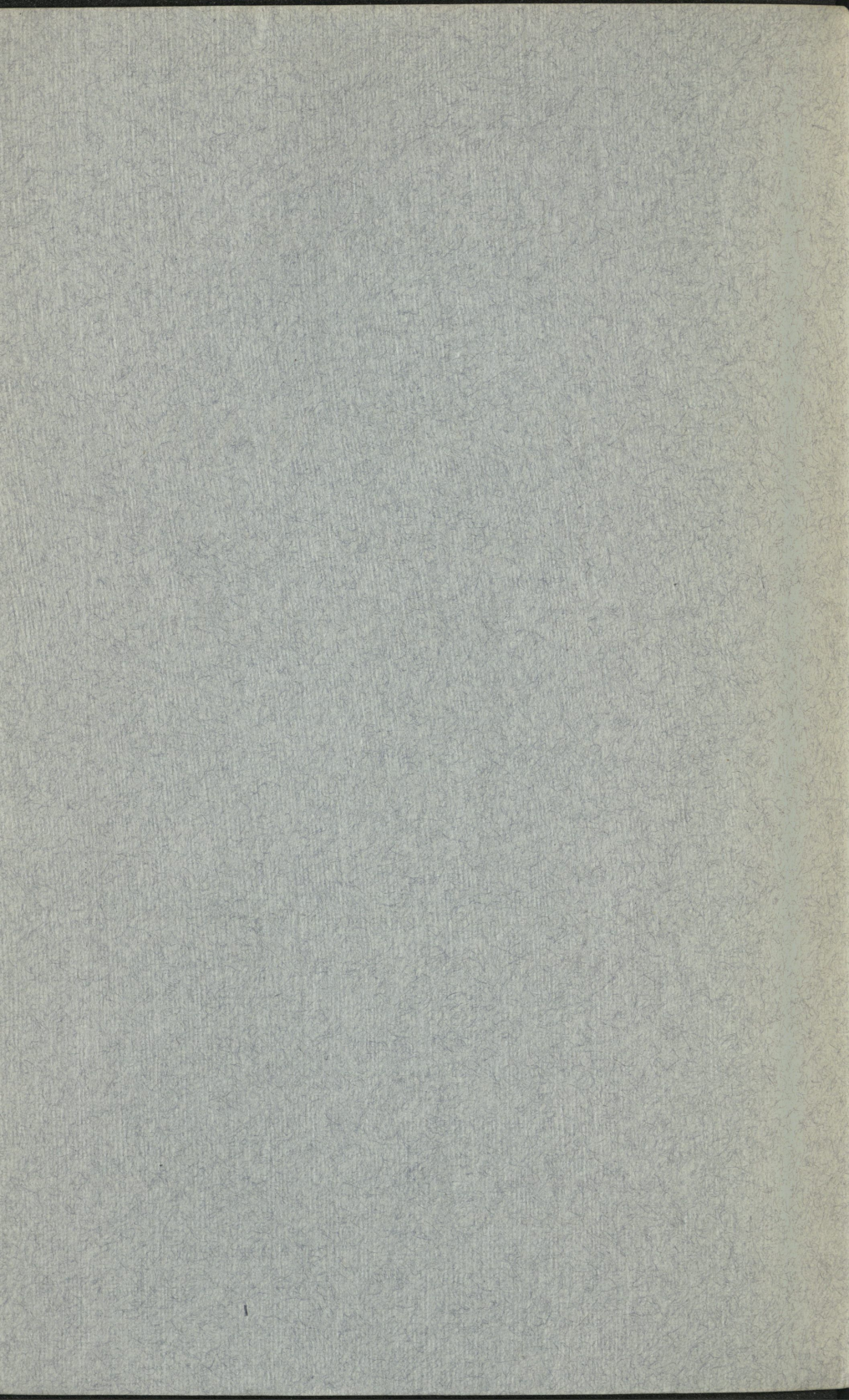
State of Maine

EXCERPT FROM
FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF
LABOR AND INDUSTRY



CONTAINING DIRECTORY OF
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES AND
LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

1917-1918



EXCERPT FROM
FOURTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF
LABOR AND INDUSTRY
FOR
1917-1918

With the Reports of the State Board of Arbitration and
Conciliation for the years 1917-1918.

Merrill & Webber Co., Printers, Auburn, Me.

EXPLANATORY

This report covers work of the Department for the period of two years, commencing July 1, 1916 and ending July 1, 1918, except the directory of labor unions, manufacturing establishments and the table giving the number of minors between the age of 14 and 16 years employed in manufacturing or mechanical or mercantile establishments in the State. These three subjects have been revised to conform with the statistics gathered up to December 1, 1918.

The next biennial report for which statistics are now being secured will cover a period extending from July 1, 1918 to July 1, 1920.

STATE OF MAINE

OFFICE OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

AUGUSTA, December 30, 1918.

To His Excellency, Carl E. Milliken, Governor of Maine:

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit herewith the Fourth Biennial Statistical Report of the State Department of Labor and Industry for the years 1917-1918.

Very respectfully,

ROSCOE A. EDDY,
Commissioner.

STATE OF MICHIGAN

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

August, December 30, 1913

TO THE HONORABLE THE SENATE
AND THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN
FOR THE YEAR 1913

ROBERT J. ELLIS
Attorney General

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INTRODUCTORY.

In submitting this the fourth biennial report of the State of Maine Department of Labor and Industry, I desire to reiterate with increased emphasis what I said in the third biennial report in reference to the difficulties of properly conducting the work of this Department because of inadequate appropriations and lack of necessary facilities.

The act of 1911 which created the Maine Department of Labor provided for an appropriation of \$4,500 annually. It was not expected that this amount would be sufficient to conduct the work of the Department after it had become established but at that time no person interested or instrumental in the enactment of the law of 1911 had any expectations that the duties of the Department would increase to such an extent during the first few years of its existence.

It is gratifying to note that both employers and employees are constantly calling on this Department for advice and aid in the adjustment of all manner of questions in connection with industrial employment. The people of Maine expect much of us and we are anxious to serve them but we cannot do it unless we receive financial assistance which will allow better facilities than we have at the present time.

The appropriation allowed this Department for the year 1917 was \$6,000 for all purposes exclusive of salaries of the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and one stenographer, and it was the same for 1918. This amount is wholly inadequate to execute the work of this Department as the law provides and the people of the state expect.

The financial condition has been felt more severely during the last two years than ever before because our duties have been increased many times over by the enactment of the child labor, fifty-four hour, and the workmen's compensation laws which are necessary and popular with the people of the state.

But the purpose of these beneficial laws will be defeated if they are not properly administered which cannot be accomplished under the existing conditions. The \$6,000 allowed this Department during each of the years of 1917 and 1918 will about pay for four items of our expense account. Thus the work of the Department now requires the services of three competent stenographers in the office although we should have, and within a short time must have, an addition to this number.

Allowing \$15.00 per week, the salaries of three stenographers will amount annually to \$2,340; the printing, postage, stationery and necessary office supplies will amount to at least \$2,000 annually, leaving a balance of the \$6,000 allowed, of \$1,660 which will about pay the salary and traveling expenses of the woman factory inspector whom the law requires shall be employed. Thus if we are allowed only \$6,000 annually all work must be discontinued except what is done in the office at the State House and by the woman factory inspector.

We are convinced that such a proposition will not be favored by the members of the legislature or the people of the State. The extremely rapid growth of the Maine Department of Labor and Industry during the last few years demonstrates the usefulness of the Department and is an assurance of future growth.

As previously stated, the appropriation for 1918 was \$6,000. We have used about \$7,500, \$1,500 of which was from the appropriation of 1917. With this amount, we have paid our office expenses which include the printing and distributing of all forms used in connection with the child labor and fifty-four hour laws. We have made over 1,700 inspections in mercantile and manufacturing establishments, the reports of which are on file at the Department of Labor.

We have made recommendations, when necessary, in reference to the heating, lighting, ventilation, sanitary arrangements, egress in case of fire or other disaster, the guarding of machinery, elevators and all other parts of the establishment or works which appeared to be dangerous to employees. Because of lack of inspectors, we have not been able to make the second visit except in a few cases. Thus many of our recommendations may not have been complied with.

We have investigated hundreds of complaints that labor laws were being violated, a large majority of the complaints be-

ing in reference to the child labor, fifty-four hour, weekly payment of wages, trustee exemption and workman's compensation laws. Our investigations along these lines have resulted in four prosecutions and four convictions.

There have been numerous other cases in which evidence has been gathered preparatory to making prosecutions but because the work of the Department has been so badly congested, we did not use the necessary time. Instead, we notified the violator that the evidence would be placed on file and that prosecutions would follow if there were any further violations.

We have adjusted, or assisted in adjusting, every strike or labor disturbance except one that has occurred in the state during the past year. We have gathered and compiled all of the statistics contained in this report under very unfavorable circumstances because of the small amount of money available and the lack of necessary time to devote to this kind of work.

The workman's compensation act provides in substance that all agreements entered into between the injured employee and the employer shall be examined by the Commissioner of Labor and if the Commissioner finds that such an agreement is in conformity with the act, he shall approve the same. In case the Commissioner shall find that any such agreement is not in conformity with the act, he shall refuse to approve. When it is considered that during the year 1918, 3,350 agreements were submitted, an average of about 11 per day, it will be readily seen that the approving and the work incidental to approving makes a very material draft upon the working hours of the Commissioner.

It should be remembered that agreements, when received by the Commissioner, are accompanied by a large amount of data in connection with the accidents which must be carefully reviewed because in nearly all cases the injured employee has very little, if any, knowledge of the law. Thus it is the duty of the Commissioner of Labor to find errors or omissions that may have occurred when the agreement was made. Many of the cases are extremely difficult to determine and cannot be approved without exhaustive study and careful consideration, resulting many times in corrections of much benefit to the injured or his dependents.

This work is of much importance and of a serious and res-

possible nature, and in addition it involves the Commissioner of Labor daily in sharing the responsibility with the other members of the Industrial Accident Commission. Believing that the approving of compensation agreements resulting from industrial accidents is the most important part of my work, I have in many instances been compelled to neglect other duties that the unfortunate victim of the accident should receive the full benefit of the law. Even then, in many cases, we have been unable to use the time which the merit of the case demanded.

In view of the above conditions which have been only briefly reviewed, I request and strongly recommend that the law which now allows this Department an annual appropriation of \$7,000, exclusive of the salaries of the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and one stenographer, be amended to the extent that we may receive an appropriation sufficient to enable us to execute the ever increasing duties of this Department in a manner which will be in harmony with the importance of the work which the laws of Maine have assigned to the Maine Department of Labor and Industry.

Labor and the War

Because of the war labor has been much disturbed during the last two years. Radical changes along industrial lines have occurred. Many new industries have quickly come into existence and others have as quickly gone out. A great labor "turn-over" has taken place. December 1, 1916, there were engaged in manufacturing in the state of Maine 99,665 persons. December 1, 1918, there were employed 113,410. Thus there were 13,745 more people employed in manufacturing at the close of the war than at the beginning. When it is considered that about 25,000 men of Maine were mustered into the service of the United States during this time, the question will arise where the additional number engaged in manufacturing came from. The reply is to the credit of the people of Maine who came willingly and cheerfully from all occupations that our fighting men should be supplied with the essentials necessary to continue the war to a successful conclusion.

Statistics compiled in this report show that 25,988 people engaged in manufacturing in the state were employed directly on war orders at the time the armistice was signed.

To my mind, we should not regard the immediate future as without difficulties for the laboring man nor permit the knowledge of the recent prosperous years for labor to influence us in looking into the future. Already since the signing of the armistice there has been a diminution in the demand for labor and I believe that the labor situation will become increasingly difficult unless there is a united effort made to cope with the situation, an effort that capital and communities must engage in jointly, providing more than normal conditions to meet a more than normal situation.

The immediate future with reference to the working people is difficult to forecast at this time. During the last two years wages have been abnormally high in some industries while in others the increase in wages has not been equal to the increased cost of living. The scarcity of labor during the last two years has created a condition between the employer and the employee, especially in large manufacturing establishments, which did not exist before the war.

The employee is no longer looked upon as a mere cog in the industrial machine. He is recognized in many matters which previously the employer considered was none of his business. The result is beneficial. Whether or not it is permanent depends largely upon the employer. If the attitude of the employer is because of necessity on account of the scarcity of labor, there is much danger of labor disturbances when the attempt is made to reduce the wage earners to their previous condition.

We hope and trust that the present commendable spirit of co-operation which exists between the employer and the employee is permanent and that the employers are not waiting an opportune time to discipline the employees.

I do not believe there is great danger of long extended or bitter strikes because of reduction of wages. It seems to be the general opinion of employers and all others that every effort should be made to keep up the wages of labor and decidedly not to let wages be forced down faster than the prices of commodities which labor needs and has to pay for. The working people of this state and nation, taken as a whole, are men who possess a high degree of intelligence and common sense, and they know very well that the condition of working men in this country is better than anywhere else in the world. They know,

too, that any industrial disturbance will affect them more severely than it would any other class. Bolshevism will not be tolerated by the intelligent wage earners of America. No man or factor of men can create an industrial upheaval in this country without a real grievance which in the light of what we hope is the dawning of a better day for all humanity, we do not believe will be in existence.

Legislation

The Revised Statutes of Maine contain very many beneficial labor laws. It would not seem that it is necessary to enact new legislation during this session to any great extent as the passage of laws now is far in advance of administration facilities. It is necessary to make amendments to some of the existing laws for the purpose of making them more workable and of greater value to the labor people in whose interest they were enacted.

The workman's compensation law has now been in effect more than three years. It has accomplished much but it needs revising and correcting from the beginning to the end. It does not seem advisable to discuss all of the amendments necessary in this report. It is requested that the committee on labor consult with the Industrial Accident Commission in reference to amendments which experience shows should be made. Some of the more important features of the law in which amendments are desired are in connection with the waiting period, the amount of doctor's, medical and hospital bills, and how they shall be paid. The time which elapses from date of injury until the first installment of compensation is made should be definitely fixed and a penalty provided for violation.

A great injustice is being done the injured employee under the existing circumstances which are the same as they have been since the law went into effect. Daily I am approving cases in which the accident occurred months and months ago. In many such cases the injured has recovered and returned to work.

A fundamental principle of the workmen's compensation law is to the effect that the injured employee shall receive his compensation during his period of disability and not long after his recovery when he is not so badly in need of its assistance as while unable to work.

There is another standpoint which may be well considered

at this time; that of humanity. Many times the injured employee has been obliged to return to work before he was able because he has not received the compensation which was intended to assist him to final recovery and cannot afford further idleness. Cases there are and not a few in which the injury has been aggravated to such extent because the employee returned to work before he was physically fit that he was again obliged to cease work.

I earnestly recommend that the legislature change this law in a manner to give the injured employee what is due him without unreasonable delay or unnecessary inconvenience.

The fifty-four hour law has now been in effect for more than two years during a period in which it has been very difficult to maintain a complete enforcement of labor laws. The Maine law has stood the test well. Very few complaints have been received. Occasionally an employer has claimed that the law should be amended to the effect that male minors under the age of 16 and women should be allowed to work more than 54 hours per week under certain circumstances and conditions. Employees have at different times suggested that amendment should be made which would prevent women from being employed nights.

I do not approve of either of these amendments. I am satisfied that Maine has a good fifty-four law with which the people have become familiar and there is not a demand for either of these amendments which will justify disturbing the conditions to which people have now become so well accustomed.

In the third biennial report, I recommended the repealing of the so-called Maine Peonage Law. Governor Milliken, in his inaugural address of 1917, made recommendations along the same lines. The recommendations were accepted by the legislature. Thus the cruel and much abused peonage law of Maine is out of existence and we do not expect that it will ever be heard from again.

In reference to employment agencies, I desire to say that it is my opinion that legislation should be secured toward the end that the principle of the fee system as practised by private employment agencies shall be abolished in the State of Maine. The United States government, through the employment service during the war, has largely eliminated the fee service in

this state. We believe that legislation should be enacted which would allow the State Department of Labor to co-operate with the United States Employment Service toward the end that all employment agencies in the state of Maine are conducted by and under state and federal authorities.

Factory Conditions

During the last two years some progress has been made in Maine factories, work-shops and mills for better protection of life in case of fire or other disaster. In addition, many recommendations have been made which have occasionally been complied with in reference to heating, lighting and sanitary conditions. We have not succeeded in improving conditions to the full extent which was desired because of lack of inspectors.

The phase of factory inspection upon which I wish to lay particular stress is the guarding of machinery for the purpose of preventing industrial accidents which are increasing in the state of Maine to an alarming extent. During the year 1916, which was the first year the Industrial Accident Commission was in effect, there were reported 12,560 accidents; reported in 1917, 14,789; and during the 1918, 16,322. Thus there were 3,762 more accidents in the year 1918 than there were in 1916. The accidents which resulted in death during 1916 were 56; in 1917, 63; and in 1918, 77. By a casual study of these figures it will be readily seen that serious industrial accidents resulting in the loss of life or limb are continually increasing. In my opinion, the predominating cause of this is lack of inspection. If our appropriation can be so increased that we are permitted to employ the services of a competent safety engineer and have him use his whole time in making factory inspections, conferring with employers and making recommendations toward the end that the mills, work-shops and factories of Maine may be fully equipped with standard machinery guards, then we shall have opportunity for accomplishment.

It is not the idea of this Department to conduct a campaign of prosecution. We could have done this long ago if it had appeared to be a wise course to pursue. On the contrary, we desire to conduct a campaign of education in co-operation with the employers and we believe that in a great majority of cases, we

will have the sympathy and entire support of the employer.

Our experience shows that nearly all employers desire to protect ways, works and machinery in a manner that will prevent accidents from happening but they do not wish to receive instructions from a person who has not had the essential practical training along these lines. Some may say that a state factory inspector is not necessary or required because insurance companies are making inspections. It is admitted that representatives of insurance companies make factory inspections throughout the state but they do it for the purpose of rate regulation. It is a financial proposition with them. The inspector from the insurance company is instructed to make the investigation, write out the result, and return it to the office of the rate maker. The employer will be charged according to the conditions which the inspector found. It makes no difference to the companies financially whether the mill is in good or bad condition as their returns for insurance will be the same in either case.

Inspectors are not instructed to make demands of the employer. They may make an explanation if desired, but in most instances the inspection is made and the insurance rate established without the employer giving the matter any special attention. Thus no preventive results are obtained from inspections made by insurance companies except in specific cases, and such cases are becoming less numerous on account of dissatisfaction which many times occurs when the insurance inspector attempts to argue with the employer for better safety conditions.

In view of the above, which is only a brief summary, I earnestly recommend that ways and means be provided by this legislature that will allow this Department to at least make an attempt to prevent what is now, in my opinion, an unnecessary waste of life and limb.

Prosecutions

Prosecutions have been conducted against employers in Portland and West Buxton for violation of the fifty-four hour law and in Bath against an employer and a parent for violation of the child labor law. Convictions were secured in all of these cases.

Strikes

The Department of Labor through its representatives have assisted in bringing about a settlement in a number of strikes and labor difficulties. Some of these are mentioned herewith:

On December 3rd, 1917, employees of the L. A. & W. Street Railway went on strike in Lewiston because of the extension of the Rookie Register system to the trunk lines of the company and also over a question of back pay. The strike spread to the Bath, Augusta and Waterville division and tied up the entire system. It was, however, of brief duration, the men returning to work December 4th under conditions imposed by the company.

On December 22nd 1917, 280 employees of the Madison Woolen Company struck for a wage increase and the re-instatement of two spinners, this strike lasting through the summer of 1918.

On March 27th, 644 employees of the Goodall Worsted Company of Sanford struck to enforce a demand for a wage increase, this strike lasting until May 3rd when the employees voted to return to work. The Labor Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner visited Sanford several times during this controversy. The terms of settlement allowed the strikers the benefit of a ten per cent wage increase given by the Company in March to employees who remained at work during the strike.

On April 20th the Goodyear stitchers employed in the R. P. Hazzard shoe factory, Gardiner, struck to enforce a demand for a raise of four cents a dozen for stitching heavy shoes. The strike lasted but two days, the settlement of the controversy being left to Deputy Labor Commissioner Beals as arbiter.

On May 1st the foundry men of the Portland Company went on strike, the management having refused a wage increase of fifty cents a day. Later in May the men returned to work pending an adjustment of the controversy by a Federal agent.

On May 22nd employees in the spindle room of the Saco-Lowell Company went on strike, the Company having refused to grant a wage demand for an increase of three cents an hour to June 1st and a similar increase commencing June 1st, 160 men went on strike which lasted five days when an agreement

was reached, the Company granting two cents an hour increase and offering an individual increase according to efficiency.

Employees of the International Paper Company at Rumford and Livermore Falls went on strike late in July to enforce a decision by the Federal Wage Board as to the interpretation of a clause of its award affecting the back pay due the employees. A conference was held and a sub-committee appointed composed of members of the Wage Board, which reported that while the International Paper Company was not legally bound to pay this bonus it was morally bound to keep faith with its employees.

Child Labor

The sub-joined tables, numbers 1, 2, and 3, are a complete statistical report of the employment of children under work permits in the state of Maine for the years 1917 and 1918. Table number 1 shows whole number of minors employed between the ages of 14 and 16 years, classified according to sex; table number 2 give whole number employed December 1, 1918, classified according to age, table number 4 shows whole number of minors between the ages of 14 and 16 years employed in the state during each month of the year beginning December 1, 1917, and ending December 1, 1918, classified by towns.

From statistics given in the third biennial report of the Maine Department of Labor and Industry, we find that the whole number of minors between the ages of 14 and 16 employed December 1, 1916, was 743. Table number 1 of this report shows that there were employed December 1, 1917, 914. Table number 2 that there were employed December 1, 1918, 1,123. Thus there was a gain in the number of minors employed in the state of Maine of 380 from December 1, 1916 to December 1, 1918. This is a condition that we regret but it should be remembered that during the last two years there has been a great scarcity of labor and that wages have very largely increased. The average minor between the ages of 14 and 16 years was able to earn during the year 1918 about double what he could previous to the year 1917. Thus the temptation has been very strong for the employment of minors.

Another reason why the number has increased is because

of lack of inspection. The same trouble holds true with the child labor department as with other branches of the work conducted by the Department of Labor. We are hindered because of lack of funds and inspectors. Many cases have come to our attention of violations of the law which we have not fully investigated, and there are sections of the state which were not visited by an inspector during the year 1918. Taken as a whole, we believe the child labor conditions in the state of Maine are better than in the average of states but they are not what we would like to have them or what we will make them if we are provided with necessary facilities.

Much of the trouble is caused by the present method of issuing work permits. The law provides that no children between the ages of 14 and 16 shall be allowed to work in a manufacturing or mechanical establishment until they have furnished their employer with a work permit duly issued by the superintendent of schools of the town in which the minor resides. In addition the same law provides that no superintendent of schools shall issue such a work permit to be used while schools are in session until the child has passed an educational test and proved that he is able to read and write simple sentences in the English language and perform simple arithmetical problems including the fundamental processes of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. The great majority of superintendents comply with the spirit of the law but there are many other cases brought about by laxity or local influence in which the superintendent issues a work permit to children who cannot pass the educational test.

In my opinion, the educational test should be furnished the local school superintendent by the state superintendent of schools. Could this be done, the educational test would be graded throughout the state. It very often occurs under the present law that a child will attempt to secure a permit from the superintendent of schools of the town in which he resides and is refused. He will go to another town where there is a different superintendent and secure the permit. If the test is uniform, of course this condition would be overcome. Besides, if the educational test was furnished by the state superintendent of schools, local influence would not have the effect it now has in some cases.

At this time, I desire to make another suggestion which I trust will be considered by members of the legislature. The present law allows a child between the ages of 14 and 15 to work while schools are in session providing he can secure a work permit from the local superintendent of schools. Not many of the superintendents will issue a permit until the minor is over 15 years of age. December 1, 1917, there were only 132 minors employed under work permits between the ages of 14 and 15 out of a total of 914. December 1, 1918, between the ages of 14 and 15, there were 208 employed out of a total of 1,123.

Thus it will be seen that only a small percentage of the whole number are between the ages of 14 and 15. I believe it would be well to amend the child labor law to the effect that no minor under the age of 15 can be employed for hire while schools are in session. This change would make the child labor law compare favorably with the school law. In other words, the factory law of the state of Maine, while schools are in session, would be 15 years which is the same as the school law. If this change could be made, it would reduce to a large extent the work and embarrassment of the superintendent of schools located in manufacturing centers, and the same would hold true of the Department of Labor.

Hundreds of children between the ages of 14 and 15 apply for work permits and do not receive them. Because of this, they resort to many falsifications. On file at this Department, we have dozens of certificates in which the date of birth has been changed. We have made prosecutions in many such cases and there are others which ought to be prosecuted.

If the law should provide that no minor could be employed for hire while schools are in session until they become 15 years of age, it would remove much of the trouble and many of the difficulties now encountered in the enforcement of the child labor law.

Some will say that it is necessary for many children, because of poverty, to be employed long hours in manufacturing establishments before they arrive at the age of 15 years. We contend that poverty never should be an excuse for removing the children from the school and placing them in the mill. It is hoped that during the coming session of the legislature our

laws will be amended in such a manner that provisions will be made for the care of children whose parents are not able to provide for them.

It should be understood that during the summer school vacation children between the ages of 14 and 16 would be employed in manufacturing establishments under the same conditions as at the present time, and that work permits would be issued to children between the ages of 15 and 16 under the same conditions as at the present time except that the educational test should be furnished to the local school superintendent by the state superintendent of schools.

In closing, I desire to say that this Department has worked in harmony and co-operation with local superintendents throughout the state, and that the results obtained under the conditions are very satisfactory. In addition, I desire to say that employers, taken as a whole, are in favor of the Maine child labor law and they, too, co-operate with us in a manner which has been very helpful in working out the many and difficult problems which we meet daily as enforcement officers of the child labor law.

To the superintendents of schools and the employers we wish to extend our sincere thanks for their co-operation and assistance.

TABLE No. 1.
Employment of Minors Between the Ages of 14 and 16 Years Classified According to Sex.

NAME OF FIRM.	LOCATION	Total number employed under work permits Dec. 1, 1917	MALE	FEMALE	Total number employed under work permits Dec. 1, 1918	MALE	FEMALE
Abbott, Amos Co.	Dexter	1	1	—	1	1	—
Adams, John C.	Portland	1	—	—	—	—	—
American Chic Co.	Portland	1	—	1	—	—	—
American Steam Dye House Co.	Lewiston	—	—	—	—	1	—
American Thread Co.	Milo	—	—	—	—	2	—
American Woolen Co.	Fairfield	1	1	—	—	1	—
American Woolen Co.	Madison	1	1	—	—	—	—
American Woolen Co.	No. Vassalboro	7	5	2	9	6	3
American Woolen Co.	Pittsfield	—	—	—	2	2	—
American Woolen Co.	Skowhegan	—	—	—	1	—	1
Andrews, L. C.	So. Windham	—	—	—	1	1	—
Androscoffin Pulp Co.	Steep Falls	2	2	—	—	—	—
Androscoffin Pulp Co.	So. Windham	—	—	—	7	7	—
Atlantic Corporation	Portsmouth, N.H.	—	—	—	1	1	—
Auburn Brush Co.	Auburn	—	—	—	—	—	—
Augusta House	Augusta	1	1	—	—	—	—
Augusta Lumber Co.	Augusta	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ault-Williamson Co.	Auburn	3	2	1	10	8	2
Avon Spinning Co.	Lewiston	1	1	—	4	4	—
Ayer, Houston Co.	Portland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Babb, W. F.	Portland	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bacon, F. E. Manifold Co.	Portland	2	2	—	—	—	—
Baker Bros.	Biddeford	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bancroft & Martin Rolling Mills Co.	So. Portland	2	2	—	—	—	—
Bangor Daily News	Bangor	1	1	—	—	—	—
Barker Lumber Co.	Milford	2	2	—	3	3	—
Barker Mills	Auburn	6	4	2	8	4	4
Barrows, C. O. Co.	Portland	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bass, G. H. & Co.	Wilton	1	1	—	2	2	—

[illegible]

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

NAME OF FIRM.	LOCATION	Total number employed un- der work per- mits Dec. 1, 1917	MALE	FEMALE	Total number employed un- der work per- mits Dec. 1, 1918	MALE	FEMALE
Eastern Mfg. Co.	South Brewer ..	1	1	—	2	—	2
Eastman Bros. & Bancroft ..	Portland	3	—	3	2	6	2
Eaton, C. A. Co.	Augusta	17	12	5	8	19	2
Edwards Mfg. Co.	Augusta	25	12	13	38	—	19
Emery-Brown Co.	Waterville	1	1	—	—	2	—
Epstein Bros.	Old Town	5	5	—	—	1	—
Eugley, H. I.	Waldoboro	—	—	—	1	1	—
Eustis, A. W. Co.	Portland	1	1	—	2	1	—
Evening Express Pub. Co.	Portland	—	—	—	—	2	—
Farmers Telephone Co.	Madison	—	—	—	1	1	—
Farnsworth Co.	Lisbon	2	2	—	2	1	1
Farwell Mills	Lisbon	5	—	3	2	1	2
Fligved Importing Co.	Portland	3	—	3	—	—	—
Fish River Mfg. Co.	Eagle Lake	1	1	—	1	—	—
Fitz Bros. Co.	Auburn	2	2	—	3	1	—
Flora-American Plywood Co.	Portland	—	—	—	2	—	—
Ross, Edward	Portland	1	1	—	—	1	—
Foster, J. E.	Portland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forster Mfg. Co.	Dixfield	1	—	—	1	2	—
Fraser's Bakery	Leviston	1	—	1	—	—	2
Freese's Dry Goods Store	Bangor	—	—	—	1	1	—
Fryeburg Lumber Co.	Fryeburg	—	—	—	—	2	—
Gannett, W. H. Pub. Co.	Augusta	1	1	—	—	—	—
Gardland Mfg. Co.	Saco	1	—	—	—	—	—
George's River Mills	Warren	—	—	—	1	1	—
Globe Laundry	Portland	2	—	—	4	—	—
Goodall Worsted Co.	Sanford	49	27	22	6	82	23
Goodwin, Myron	Berwick	1	1	—	—	—	—
Gould, J. E. & Co.	Portland	1	1	—	—	—	—
Gould, Lake Co.	Baileysville	—	—	—	1	1	—
Grand Lake Co.	Portland	6	6	—	2	3	—
Grand Trunk Ry. Co.	Portland	1	—	—	—	—	—
Grant, W. T. Co.	Portland	1	1	—	—	—	—
Granville-Chase Co.	Barling	—	—	1	—	—	—

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.	Portland	1	6	1	1
Greer Bros. Co.	Portland	8	1	1	1
Green Bros. Co.	Waterville	1	—	—	—
Green, S. A. & A. B. Co.	Waterville	1	—	—	—
Hamilton & Young	Hartland	—	—	2	2
Hancock County Pub. Co.	Ellsworth	1	—	—	—
Harmon's, H. M. Restaurant	Waterville	1	2	—	—
Haskell Sulk Co.	Westbrook	7	5	—	—
Hathaway, C. F. Co.	Waterville	3	—	—	—
Hay, Chas. M. Paint Co.	Portland	1	—	—	—
Hazard, R. P. Shoe Co.	Gardner	3	1	—	—
Hill Mfg. Co.	Lewiston	14	17	—	—
Hodsdon Mfg. Co.	Biddeford	5	8	—	—
Horne, J. R. Box Factory	Berwick	1	2	—	—
Hotel Atwood	Lewiston	1	—	—	—
Hunt & Milliken Co.	Old Town	1	—	—	—
Huston, T. A. & Co.	Auburn	1	5	—	—
Hutchinson, M. C.	Portland	1	1	—	—
Hyde Windlass Co.	Bath	—	—	—	—
Ideal Mfg. Co.	Sanford	1	—	—	—
International Paper Co.	Livermore Falls	5	—	—	—
Johnson, Carl	Portland	—	—	—	—
Johanson, Carl V.	Portland	1	—	—	—
Jordan Lumber Co.	Old Town	6	—	—	—
Kennebec Journal Co.	Augusta	—	—	—	—
Kennebunk Mills	Kennebunk	3	1	—	—
Kimball, W. & V. O.	Calais	1	—	—	—
King, David	Fairfield	1	—	—	—
Klauber Embroidery Works	Alfred	—	—	—	—
Knowlton Bros.	Camden	1	—	—	—
Kresge, S. S. Co.	Lewiston	1	—	—	—
Langeller, Napoleon, Jr.	Biddeford	—	—	—	—
Lawry, E. H.	Friendship	1	—	—	—
Leonard & Barrows	Belfast	2	—	—	—
Levine, William	Waterville	4	—	—	—
Lewis, William	Lewiston	2	—	—	—
Lewis on Bleachery & Dye Works	Lewiston	1	—	—	—
Lewis on Confectionery Co.	Portland	1	—	—	—
Liberty Mfg. Co.	Camden	—	—	—	—
Lincoln Woollen Co.	Camden	2	1	—	—

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

NAME OF FIRM.	LOCATION	Total number employed under work permits Dec. 1, 1917	MALE	FEMALE	Total number employed under work permits Dec. 1, 1918	MALE	FEMALE
Livermore Falls Glove Co.	Livermore Falls	13	4	9	11	4	7
Lockwood Co.	Waterville	69	34	35	82	31	51
Lord, I. F. & Sons	Portland	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lord, R. W. Co.	W. Kennebunk	2	2	—	—	—	—
Loring, Short & Harmon	Portland	3	3	—	1	—	1
Lovejoy, Lewis B., Shirt Mfr.	Waldoboro	—	—	—	2	—	1
Lunn & Sweet	Auburn	—	—	—	1	1	1
Maine Alpaca Co.	Sanford	11	6	5	12	8	4
Maine Spinning Co.	Skowhegan	10	5	5	11	5	6
Manufacturers Box Co.	Auburn	1	—	1	1	1	—
Marcoux, A. P.	Winslow	—	—	—	1	1	—
Marine Hardware & Equipment Co.	So. Portland	1	1	—	—	—	—
Marston & Brooks	Hallowell	5	4	1	9	1	8
Mason Mfg. Co.	So. Paris	1	1	—	1	1	—
Mathias, L. D. Co.	Bangor	1	1	—	—	—	—
McNulty & Whittier Co.	Old Town	—	—	—	3	3	—
Mechanic Shoe Co.	Biddeford	2	1	1	3	—	3
McDonak Canning Co.	Waldoboro	—	—	—	—	—	—
Millford Bundle Wood Co.	Hampden	7	4	3	9	2	7
Monument Sq. Bowling Alleys	Old Town	2	2	—	—	2	—
Mousam Counter Co.	Portland	1	1	—	1	—	1
National Steam Laundry	Kennebunk	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newichawanick Co.	Waterville	1	—	1	1	—	1
Nichols, E. C. Co.	So. Berwick	4	3	1	4	1	1
Nisson, John J. Baking Co.	Bangor	—	—	—	1	—	—
Northern Tel. Co.	Portland	2	2	—	1	1	—
Old Colony Woollen Co.	Houlton	1	1	—	—	—	—
Old Town Realty Co.	Sangerville	—	—	—	1	—	1
Old Town Woollen Co.	Old Town	1	1	—	—	—	—
Orono Pulp & Paper Co.	Old Town	—	—	—	1	1	—
Oxford Electric Co.	Orono	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Norway	1	1	—	—	—	—

[illegible]

TABLE NO. 1—Concluded.

NAME OF FIRM.	LOCATION	Total number employed un- der work per- mits Dec. 1, 1917	MALE	FEMALE	Total number employed un- der work per- mits Dec. 1, 1918	MALE	FEMALE
Sanford Trust Co.	Sanford	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sawyer, Geo. E. Co.	Portland	1	1	—	—	1	—
Schatterbeck & Foss Co.	Portland	1	1	—	—	1	—
Sears-Roebuck Co.	Freeport	3	3	—	—	3	—
Sears-Roebuck Co.	Saco	7	6	1	19	13	6
Sears-Roebuck Co.	Springvale	18	—	12	—	—	—
Smith, Frank W.	Portland	1	1	—	—	—	—
Smith, Mrs. H. A.	Waterville	1	—	1	1	—	1
Somerset Shoe Co.	Skowhegan	5	4	—	2	—	—
Somerset Worsted Mills	W. Buxton	4	3	1	2	2	—
Soper, L. H. Co.	Waterville	1	—	—	1	—	—
Southworth Printing Co.	Portland	1	2	—	1	1	—
St. Clair & Allen	Rockland	2	1	—	5	—	—
Sterns Lumber Co.	E. Hampden	1	1	—	—	—	—
Swift & Co.	Portland	2	2	—	—	—	—
Tebbetts, E. L. Spool Co.	Lockes' Mills	2	1	1	4	2	—
Temple Shoe Co.	Portland	1	—	—	1	—	—
Texas Steamship Co., The	Bath	14	14	—	29	1	—
Thompson, Chester G.	Portland	1	1	—	1	—	—
Thurston, J. A. Co., Inc.	Bethel	—	—	—	1	—	—
Tomasas Bros.	Portland	—	1	—	1	—	—
Twitchell-Champlin Co.	Portland	1	—	—	—	—	—
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	Auburn	1	1	—	2	2	—
U. S. Pegwood & Shank Co.	Brownville	3	—	2	—	—	—
Veneer Products Co.	Greenville	2	2	—	6	4	—
Vickery & Hill Pub. Co.	Augusta	6	2	4	8	5	3
Vigue, Augustus	Waterville	1	1	—	1	—	—
Vienna Bakery	Old Town	1	1	—	—	—	—
Waldo County Herald Pub. Co.	Belfast	1	1	—	—	—	—
Warren, S. D. Co.	Gardiner	1	—	1	—	—	—
Warren, S. D. Co.	Westbrook	4	4	—	13	13	—

Waterman Mfg. Co.	Portland	1	—	1	—	1
Waterville Steam Laundry	Waterville	3	—	1	—	—
Webster Woolen Co.	Sabaturn	3	2	1	—	—
Western Union Tel. Co.	Auburn	1	1	—	2	—
Western Union Tel. Co.	Augusta	1	1	—	—	—
Western Union Tel. Co.	Bangor	3	3	—	4	—
Western Union Tel. Co.	Bath Harbor	—	—	—	1	—
Western Union Tel. Co.	Biddeford	1	—	—	—	—
Western Union Tel. Co.	Calais	1	1	—	1	—
Western Union Tel. Co.	Old Town	13	13	—	12	—
Western Union Tel. Co.	Portland	1	1	—	2	—
Western Union Tel. Co.	Rockland	1	1	—	1	—
Williams, W. S. & Son	Portland	1	—	1	—	1
Wilton Woolen Co.	Wilton	—	6	—	1	—
Wing & Engle Box Co.	Old Town	6	5	—	1	—
Winthrop Mills	Winthrop	9	5	—	4	—
Winslow, Mrs. Arthur	Waterville	1	—	1	—	—
Woolworth, F. W. Co.	Augusta	—	—	—	1	—
Worumbo Mfg. Co.	Lisbon	5	2	3	5	1
Wyandotte Worsted Co.	Waterville	10	9	1	6	—
Wyer, Howard O. Mrs.	Fairfield	1	—	1	8	—
York Mfg. Co.	Saco	80	32	48	82	47
Young's Restaurant	Madison	1	—	1	1	1
TOTALS	TOTALS	914	582	332	1123	710
						413

TABLE No. 2.
Whole Number of Minors Employed Dec. 1, 1918,
Classified According to Age.

NAME OF FIRM.	LOCATION.	14 to 14½ years.	14½ to 15 years.	15 to 16 years.	Total.
Abbott, Amos Co.	Dexter	—	—	1	1
American Steam Dye House Co..	Lewiston	—	1	—	1
American Thread Co.	Milo	—	1	1	2
American Woolen Co.	Fairfield	—	1	—	1
American Woolen Co.	No. Vassalboro	1	4	4	9
American Woolen Co.	Pittsfield	—	—	2	2
American Woolen Co.	Skowhegan	—	—	1	1
Andrews, L. C.	So. Windham	—	—	1	1
Androscoggin Pulp Co.	So. Windham	—	—	7	7
Atlantic Corporation	Portsmouth, N.H.	—	—	1	1
Auburn Brush Co.	Auburn	—	—	1	1
Ault-Williamson Co.	Auburn	—	3	7	10
Avon Mfg. Co.	Lewiston	—	—	2	2
Ayer, Houston & Co.	Portland	—	1	3	4
Barker Lumber Co.	Milford	—	—	3	3
Barker Mill	Auburn	—	—	8	8
Bass, G. H. & Co.	Wilton	—	1	1	2
Bates Mfg. Co.	Lewiston	—	—	2	2
Bates Street Shirt Co.	Lewiston	—	—	1	1
Bath Iron Works	Bath	—	1	6	7
Baxter Paper Box Co.	Brunswick	—	—	1	1
Beal, Thomas W.	Camden	—	—	1	1
Beals, Thomas P. Furniture Co.	Portland	—	—	2	2
Black & Gray	Thomaston	—	1	1	2
Booker, Ralph L.	Randolph	—	—	1	1
Brackett Box Co.	Portland	—	—	1	1
Brunswick Mfg. Co.	Brunswick	—	—	1	1
Burnham & Morrill	Portland	1	1	—	2
Burrows, H. J. Co.	Portland	—	—	1	1
Cabot Mfg. Co.	Brunswick	—	1	39	40
Carroll, Jellerson Co.	Norway	—	1	8	9
Carter, A. B.	Portland	—	—	1	1
Casco Tanning Co.	Portland	—	—	1	1
Chapman, T. M. & Sons Co.	Old Town	—	—	1	1
Clement, Charles J.	Portland	—	—	1	1
Coburn, Hotel	Skowhegan	—	—	1	1
Colucci Dominico	Portland	—	—	1	1
Columbia Woolen Mill	Lewiston	—	1	3	4
Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Co.	Gardiner	—	—	2	2
Continental Mills	Lewiston	1	2	14	17
Continental Paper Bag Co.	Rumford	—	2	10	12
Cross, William M.	Portland	—	—	1	1
Crossett, Lewis A., Inc.	Augusta	—	—	2	2
Crossman, G. A. & Sons	Portland	1	1	2	4
Cummings, David Co.	So. Berwick	—	1	5	6
Cushman-Hollis	Auburn	—	1	12	13
Dana Warp Mills	Westbrook	2	9	34	45
Day, E. K. Co.	Rumford	—	—	1	1
Diamond Match Co.	Biddeford	—	—	1	1
Dupont, E. I. De Nemours Co. ..	Westbrook	—	—	1	1
Eastern Mfg. Co.	So. Brewer	—	1	1	2
Eastman Bros. & Bancroft	Portland	—	—	1	1
Eaton, C. A. Co.	Augusta	—	—	8	8

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

NAME OF FIRM.	LOCATION.	14 to 14½ years.	14½ to 15 years.	15 to 16 years.	Total.
Edwards Mfg. Co.	Augusta	—	4	34	38
Epstein Bros.	Old Town	—	—	2	2
Eugley, H. I.	Waldoboro	—	—	1	1
Eustis, A. W. Co.	Portland	—	1	—	1
Evening Express Pub. Co.	Portland	—	1	1	2
Farmers' Telephone Co.	Madison	1	—	—	1
Farnsworth Co.	Lisbon	—	—	2	2
Farwell Mills	Lisbon	—	—	2	2
Figved Importing Co.	Portland	—	—	2	2
Fish River Mfg. Co.	Eagle Lake	—	—	1	1
Fitz Bros. Co.	Auburn	—	1	2	3
Flora-American Plywood Co.	Portland	—	2	—	2
Foster, J. E.	Portland	1	—	—	1
Forster Mfg. Co.	Dixfield	—	—	2	2
Freese Dry Goods Store	Bangor	—	—	1	1
Fryeburg Lumber Co.	Fryeburg	—	—	2	2
Georges River Mills	Warren	—	—	1	1
Globe Laundry	Portland	1	2	3	6
Goodall Worsted Co.	Sanford	5	13	37	55
Gould, J. E. & Co.	Portland	—	—	1	1
Grand Lake Co.	Baileyville	—	—	2	2
Grand Trunk Ry.	Portland	—	1	2	3
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.	Portland	—	—	1	1
Green Bros. Co.	Portland	—	1	2	3
Green Bros. Co.	Waterville	—	—	1	1
Green, S. A. & A. B. Co.	Waterville	—	—	1	1
Hamilton & Young	Hartland	1	—	1	2
Haskell Silk Co.	Westbrook	—	—	7	7
Hathaway, C. F. Co.	Waterville	—	—	3	3
Hay, Charles M. Paint Co.	Portland	—	—	1	1
Hazard, R. P. Shoe Co.	Gardiner	1	4	12	17
Hill Mfg. Co.	Lewiston	—	1	7	8
Hodsdon Shoe Mfg. Co.	Biddeford	—	—	2	2
Horne, J. R. Box Factory	Berwick	—	—	1	1
Hunt & Milliken Co.	Old Town	—	—	1	1
Huston, T. A. Co.	Auburn	—	1	4	5
Hyde Windlass Co.	Bath	—	—	1	1
International Paper Co.	Livermore Falls	2	—	26	28
Johnson, Carl	Portland	1	—	—	1
Jordan Lumber Co.	Old Town	—	—	6	6
Kennebec Journal Co.	Augusta	—	—	1	1
Kennebunk Mills	Kennebunk	1	—	3	4
Kimball, W. & V. O.	Calais	—	1	1	2
Klauber Embroidery Works	Alfred	—	—	2	2
Kresge, S. S. Co.	Lewiston	—	1	—	1
Langlier, Napoleon Jr.	Biddeford	—	—	1	1
Lawry, E. H.	Friendship	—	1	3	4
Leonard & Barrows	Belfast	—	—	2	2
Lewiston Bleachery & Dye Works	Lewiston	—	—	1	1
Lewiston Confectionery Co.	Lewiston	—	—	3	3
Liberty Mfg. Co.	Portland	—	—	1	1
Lincoln Woolen Co.	Camden	—	—	1	1
Livermore Falls Glove Co.	Livermore Falls	—	3	8	11
Lockwood Co.	Waterville	2	13	67	82

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

NAME OF FIRM.	LOCATION.	14 to 14½ years.	14½ to 15 years.	15 to 16 years.	Total.
Lord, I. F. & Son	Portland	—	—	1	1
Loring, Short & Harmon	Portland	—	—	1	1
Lovejoy, Lewis B. Shirt Mfr. . .	Waldoboro	—	1	—	1
Lunn & Sweet	Auburn	—	—	2	2
Maine Alpaca Co.	Springvale	1	4	7	12
Maine Spinning Co.	Skowhegan	—	5	6	11
Manufacturers Box Co.	Auburn	—	1	—	1
Marcoux, A. P.	Winslow	—	—	1	1
Marston & Brooks	Hallowell	2	2	5	9
Mason Mfg. Co.	So. Paris	—	—	1	1
McNulty & Whittier Co.	Old Town	—	1	2	3
Mechanic Shoe Co.	Biddeford	—	1	2	3
Milford Bundle Wood Co.	Hampden	—	1	1	2
Milford Bundle Wood Co.	Old Town	1	2	6	9
Mousam Counter Co.	Kennebunk	—	—	1	1
National Steam Laundry	Waterville	—	—	1	1
Newichawanick Co.	So. Berwick	—	2	2	4
Nickols, E. C. Co.	Bangor	—	—	1	1
Northern Telegraph Co.	Houlton	—	—	1	1
Old Colony Woolen Co.	Sangerville	—	—	1	1
Old Town Woolen Co.	Old Town	—	—	1	1
Orono Pulp & Paper Co.	Orono	—	1	—	1
Parker Spool & Bobbin Co.	Lewiston	—	—	3	3
Patterson, Daniel W.	Portland	—	—	1	1
Peck, B. Co.	Lewiston	—	—	1	1
Penobscot Chemical Fibre Co. . .	Great Works	1	5	14	20
Penobscot Snowshoe Co.	Greenbush	—	1	—	1
People's Pharmacy	Portland	—	—	1	1
Pepperell Mfg. Co.	Biddeford	1	13	42	56
Pepperell Mfg. Co., Laconia Div.	Biddeford	1	13	50	64
Pierce-Billings Co.	Belfast	—	—	1	1
Pierce, I. M. & Co.	Orono	—	2	4	6
Poirier, A.	Biddeford	—	1	—	1
Portland Overall Mfg. Co.	Portland	—	—	1	1
Portland Paper Box Co.	Portland	—	2	2	4
Portland Products Co.	So. Portland	—	5	12	17
Portland Shoe Mfg. Co.	Portland	1	3	3	7
Portland Terminal Co.	Portland	—	—	1	1
Postal Tel. Cable Co.	Bar Harbor	—	2	—	2
Postal Tel. Cable Co.	Lewiston	—	—	1	1
Postal Tel. Cable Co.	Portland	—	—	1	1
Postal Tel. Cable Co.	Waterville	—	—	1	1
Post Office	Portland	—	1	—	1
Richmond Shoe Co.	Richmond	—	—	3	3
Rines Bros. Co.	Portland	—	—	1	1
Rogers, Fibre Co.	Bar Mills	—	—	1	1
Rogers, Melvin	Old Town	—	—	1	1
Russell Bros. & Estes	Farmington	—	—	1	1
Saco-Lowell Shops	Biddeford	—	—	2	2
Sanborn, A. F. & Sons Co.	Steep Falls	—	—	1	1
Sanford Mills	Sanford	3	2	22	27
Schlotterbeck & Foss	Portland	—	—	1	1
Sears-Roeback Co.	Freeport	—	—	2	2
Sears-Roeback Co.	Saco	—	—	1	1
Sears-Roeback Co.	Springvale	—	6	13	19

TABLE No. 2—Concluded.

NAME OF FIRM.	LOCATION.	14 to 14½ years.	14 to 14½ years.	15 to 16 years.	Total.
Smith, Mrs. H. A.	Waterville	—	—	1	1
Somerset Shoe Co.	Skowhegan	—	—	4	4
Somerset Worsted Mills	West Buxton ..	—	—	2	2
Soper, L. H. Co.	Waterville	—	—	2	2
Southworth Printing Co.	Portland	—	1	—	1
St. Clair & Allen	Rockland	—	1	—	1
Sterns Lumber Co.	East Hampden ..	2	2	1	5
Tebbetts, E. L. Spool Co.	Lockes Mills ..	—	—	4	4
Temple Shoe Store	Portland	—	1	—	1
Texas Steamship Co., The	Bath	—	8	21	29
Thompson, Chester G.	Portland	—	—	1	1
Thurston, J. A. Co., Inc.	Bethel	—	—	1	1
Tomaras Bros.	Portland	—	—	1	1
Twitchell-Champlin Co.	Portland	—	—	1	1
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	Auburn	—	—	2	2
U. S. Pegwood & Shank Co.	Brownville	1	—	1	2
Veneer Products Co.	Greenville	—	2	4	6
Vickery & Hill Pub. Co.	Augusta	—	3	5	8
Vienna Bakery	Old Town	—	—	1	1
Warren, S. D. Co.	Westbrook	—	2	11	13
Webster Woolen Co.	Sabattus	—	—	2	2
Western Union Tel. Co.	Bangor	—	1	3	4
Western Union Tel. Co.	Bar Harbor ..	—	1	—	1
Western Union Tel. Co.	Calais	—	—	1	1
Western Union Tel. Co.	Old Town	—	—	1	1
Western Union Tel. Co.	Portland	—	7	5	12
Western Union Tel. Co.	Rockland	1	—	1	2
Williams, W. S. & Son	Portland	—	—	1	1
Wilton Woolen Co.	Wilton	1	—	—	1
Wing & Engle Box Co.	Old Town	—	—	1	1
Winthrop Mills	Winthrop	—	—	4	4
Woolworth, F. W. Co.	Augusta	—	1	—	1
Worumbo Mfg. Co.	Lisbon	—	—	6	6
Wyandotte Woolen Co.	Waterville	—	1	7	8
York Mfg. Co.	Saco	10	13	59	82
Young's Restaurant	Madison	—	—	1	1
	TOTALS ...	48	208	867	1123

TABLE No. 3.

Shows Whole Number of Minors Between the Ages of 14 and 16 Years Employed in the State During Each Month of the Year Beginning Dec. 1, 1917, and Ending Dec. 1, 1918, Classified by Towns.

	Dec., 1917	Jan., 1918	Feb., 1918	Mar., 1918	Apr., 1918	May, 1918	June, 1918	July, 1918	Aug., 1918	Sept., 1918	Oct., 1918	Nov., 1918	Dec., 1918
Auburn	19	16	21	16	16	17	20	24	35	50	43	58	45
Augusta	51	50	47	52	59	63	62	105	116	104	75	67	60
Biddeford . .	136	132	132	153	153	150	142	212	245	268	173	168	131
Brunswick . .	26	22	27	28	24	25	29	42	71	71	42	40	42
Lewiston . . .	25	21	27	27	32	30	32	40	73	78	60	64	46
Lisbon	12	11	15	16	16	16	10	26	28	26	16	20	10
Portland	99	98	94	93	101	113	124	128	147	141	138	134	97
Saco	87	82	81	86	89	88	88	109	129	143	95	92	84
Sanford	94	88	87	80	79	83	98	167	212	192	174	181	113
Skowhegan . .	15	11	16	16	18	24	22	38	40	39	35	32	17
Waterville . .	92	89	88	87	81	92	88	188	216	211	154	149	100
Westbrook . .	36	34	36	36	37	34	36	76	85	81	58	63	65
Miscellaneous	222	206	225	231	238	243	251	403	642	766	661	604	313
TOTAL,	914	860	896	921	943	978	1,002	1,558	2,039	2,170	1,724	1,672	1,123

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF MAINE.

The information herein contained was obtained through various sources, viz; Through the officials connected directly with the Department, through special agents, through reports direct from manufacturers and through the town clerks of the several towns.

Number of employees in manufacturing establishments by counties:

	1914		1916		1918	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Androscoggin	9,108	5,690	9,256	5,572	9,118	6,556
Aroostook	3,801	130	3,333	92	3,942	224
Cumberland	9,086	3,113	9,450	3,515	12,630	4,281
Franklin	2,976	605	2,554	582	2,576	684
Hancock	2,106	633	1,924	530	1,710	585
Kennebec	6,217	2,722	6,656	2,694	6,806	3,040
Knox	2,719	913	2,867	949	3,478	973
Lincoln	577	207	532	209	962	169
Oxford	4,611	793	4,652	988	4,608	1,177
Penobscot	8,309	1,072	7,704	1,062	9,482	1,402
Piscataquis	2,083	352	2,424	311	1,912	436
Sagadahoc	2,388	190	2,422	176	6,186	311
Somerset	3,971	945	3,787	974	3,918	1,129
Waldo	1,389	569	1,323	477	1,572	688
Washington	5,515	2,956	5,449	3,135	5,517	3,643
York	8,231	4,910	9,035	5,031	8,816	4,859
Total	73,087	25,800	73,368	26,297	83,233	30,177

SYNOPSIS.

	1916			1918		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Boot and Shoe Industry ..	7,520	4,501	12,021	6,653	4,536	11,189
Cotton Industry	7,758	6,689	14,447	7,285	7,229	14,514
Woolen Industry	6,171	3,372	9,543	6,746	4,115	10,861
Pulp and Paper Industry ..	10,336	1,048	11,414	11,263	1,700	12,963
Ship-building Industry ..	.....	.....	.....	9,235	159	9,394
Other Industries	41,553	10,687	52,240	42,051	12,438	54,489
Total	73,368	26,297	99,665	83,233	30,177	113,410

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

No. of establishment.	Total Value of Product 1917.	Total Amount of Pay Roll 1917.	AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED 1918.			
			Men.	Women.	Males between 14 and 16 years.	Females between 14 and 16 years.
1	\$ 168,839.26	\$ 44,883.60	75	50	—	3
2	372,997.84	85,439.64	92	72	1	1
3	3,154,138.36	555,914.52	490	206	13	6
4	435,846.31	92,735.18	84	24	—	1
5	.....	109,503.00	88	62	2	—
6	178,020.28	44,261.10	29	32	—	—
7	988,862.15	87,650.73	210	110	2	—
8	130,660.50	44,817.44	38	12	—	—
9	391,669.87	61,912.31	60	30	3	—
10	133,428.34	33,702.35	37	21	—	—
11	11,200.00	3,150.00	5	—	—	—
12	29,094.41	6,654.31	9	2	—	—
13	68,000.00	13,850.14	25	3	—	—
14	17,358.06	3,608.41	4	1	—	—
15	5,027,561.86	641,011.28	593	319	14	3
16	4,000,000.00	294,029.43	268	180	6	2
17	1,393,945.66	195,674.94	198	109	1	1
18	852,051.04	142,376.60	225	100	—	—
19	647,636.87	175,898.00	125	108	1	8
20	689,201.00	156,000.00	106	86	1	1
21	2,500.00	1,300.00	3	—	—	—
22	865.00	340.00	2	—	—	—
23	146,282.56	36,593.74	40	30	—	—
24	1,230,000.00	208,491.00	181	140	1	8
25	35,000.00	8,000.00	14	16	—	—
26	200.00	.....	2	—	—	—
27	639,364.71	84,310.26	100	47	2	—
28	686,025.60	157,485.10	107	75	2	—
29	414,943.05	121,063.50	98	79	—	—
30	526,094.00	109,000.00	90	75	—	—
31	9,013.51	5,370.32	5	1	—	—
32	542,634.91	96,412.87	75	125	5	2
33	2,132.70	935.45	2	—	—	—
34	180,114.95	64,462.97	80	—	3	—
35	726,855.00	120,686.00	125	125	—	—
36	3,517,799.00	750,296.00	597	545	1	1
37	2,218,515.61	416,869.70	344	346	—	—
38	4,750,000.00	998,295.57	915	621	—	—
39	4,936,072.06	1,257,160.15	1,000	700	9	4
40	405,486.02	81,400.51	112	84	8	2
	\$39,660,410.49	\$ 7,311,546.12	6,653	4,536	75	43

PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY.

No. of establishment.	Total Value of Product 1917.	Total Amount of Pay Roll 1917.	AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED 1918.			
			Men.	Women.	Males between 14 and 16 years.	Females between 14 and 16 years.
1	\$ 63,874.00	\$ 8,480.00	19	—	—	—
2	1,113,187.85	60,838.14	85	75	1	1
3	3,868,582.55	642,333.62	525	—	—	—
4	1,080,849.51	205,673.21	248	12	—	—
5	1,465,137.12	182,245.49	141	20	—	—
6	7,488,490.03	1,329,871.33	1,044	70	—	—
7	671,874.00	106,303.94	94	52	—	—
8	1,131,325.69	124,189.86	95	44	—	—
9	5,324,500.00	371,264.37	300	400	11	1
10	6,188,642.36	684,413.98	622	6	—	—
11	7,152,901.34	1,270,892.71	1,270	30	—	—
12	40,652.85	16,083.11	21	—	—	—
13	614,276.94	112,754.17	180	20	—	—
15	583,283.60	77,790.83	99	—	—	—
14	943,225.90	181,718.23	207	4	—	—
16	64,257.11	17,805.47	50	—	—	—
17	39,864.65	7,290.26	13	—	—	—
18	2,066,468.65	284,402.61	304	—	—	—
19	198,174.61	64,249.08	63	—	—	—
20	1,279,785.04	196,338.67	179	—	—	—
21	2,783,521.42	249,816.58	250	20	1	—
22	3,137,000.00	442,832.69	450	—	20	—
23	608,986.35	111,772.75	104	1	—	—
24	215,324.44	40,177.98	50	—	—	—
25	6,229,005.28	906,050.25	963	—	—	—
26	.....	313,462.02	325	3	—	—
27	2,557,718.85	366,450.84	374	—	—	—
28	2,160,520.00	213,000.00	300	15	—	—
29	4,171,307.00	1,089,583.00	1,000	650	—	2
30	6,002,928.14	728,453.38	637	24	28	—
31	456,732.06	65,474.95	90	—	—	—
32	1,432,509.11	296,249.74	325	25	7	—
33	226,368.40	67,209.07	75	—	—	—
34	6,427,012.00	1,611,943.00	1,500	225	13	—
35	1,682,038.00	215,255.90	139	—	—	—
36	254,450.00	42,738.53	50	2	—	—
37	199,645.43	65,778.70	60	—	—	—
38	48,616.47	6,836.05	12	2	—	—
\$86,210,036.75			11,263	1,700	81	4

COTTON INDUSTRY.

No. of establishment.	Total Value of Product 1917	Total Amount of Pay Roll 1917	AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED 1918.			
			Men.	Women.	Males between 14 and 16 years.	Females between 14 and 16 years.
1	\$	\$ 82,143.83	21	125	—	3
2	4,477,984.83	1,172,920.91	1,120	970	35	47
3	.....	2,050,007.83	1,861	1,392	77	43
4	213,607.51	37,793.45	40	31	—	—
5	62,400.00	9,153.31	2	30	—	—
6	.....	18,000.00	8	51	—	—
7	234,000.00	19,375.15	3	45	—	—
8	80,000.00	8,776.40	2	24	—	1
9	49,070.33	21,090.85	4	40	—	1
10	2,639,381.66	512,121.30	420	440	31	51
11	100,000.00	10,610.17	3	30	—	—
12	2,250,232.49	390,957.05	356	328	19	19
13	17,000.00	3,000.00	3	15	—	—
14	1,945,480.00	540,868.31	413	312	20	20
15	41,845.70	6,871.50	5	6	—	—
16	1,984,357.45	345,714.67	222	270	25	20
17	165,629.49	25,474.53	22	30	—	—
18	1,266,143.14	153,991.19	140	95	1	1
19	75,856.00	11,384.00	2	23	—	—
20	22,368.00	7,800.00	4	14	—	—
21	50,534.36	20,305.09	6	36	—	—
22	.....	1,930.00	1	3	—	—
23	60,000.00	20,000.00	2	40	—	—
24	280,800.00	.....	1	30	—	—
25	852,703.79	160,530.05	50	200	—	1
26	1,783,156.39	410,951.60	260	390	5	3
27	1,905,993.54	504,934.34	324	429	11	6
28	413,409.74	137,620.85	92	107	2	—
29	3,919,793.64	1,178,680.23	896	905	2	—
30	2,605,715.00	669,584.62	442	563	—	—
31	1,045,625.17	367,523.66	470	145	—	1
32	696,079.52	129,329.65	90	110	4	4
\$29,239,167.75			7,285	7,229	232	220

WOOLEN INDUSTRY.

No. of establishment.	Total Value of Product 1917.	Total Amount of Pay Roll 1917.	AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED 1918.			
			Men.	Women.	Males between 14 and 16 years.	Females between 14 and 16 years.
1	\$ 517,805.69	\$ 38,634.66	43	45	—	—
2	.....	22,583.47	22	14	2	—
3	300,000.00	60,000.00	58	49	3	1
4	5,793,706.18	1,147,257.54	724	632	40	27
5	4,086,221.93	942,988.14	627	434	19	8
6	.....	11,873.64	2	18	—	—
7	403,197.72	60,606.26	24	71	4	—
8	521,275.00	75,076.15	68	20	—	—
9	65,000.00	14,000.00	10	40	—	—
10	3,500.00	500.00	2	1	—	—
11	1,797,642.58	179,250.46	47	78	5	6
12	1,043,519.37	191,358.66	158	43	—	—
13	577,038.92	128,826.43	97	54	—	—
14	1,115,711.47	174,078.72	130	58	—	—
15	2,554,804.88	331,900.97	295	49	—	1
16	989,765.38	162,439.36	120	60	1	—
17	1,317,303.82	170,124.16	150	95	—	—
18	1,494,321.80	241,251.23	180	73	—	—
19	1,099,435.06	178,573.83	130	62	2	—
20	448,607.23	27,194.90	40	5	—	—
21	.....	18,000.00	6	30	—	—
22	117,459.68	18,543.68	11	30	—	—
23	.....	33,470.42	35	10	—	—
24	120,242.77	36,107.53	29	14	—	—
25	545,000.00	92,209.74	48	40	—	—
26	642,206.99	87,785.63	60	40	—	—
27	1,186,583.60	203,239.47	144	72	—	—
28	922,487.42	142,564.82	92	50	—	—
29	1,009,822.25	164,076.64	73	49	—	—
30	752,937.47	123,095.08	102	30	—	—
31	1,535,261.55	185,253.70	132	71	1	—
32	326,915.25	74,397.19	60	36	—	1
33	604,854.84	59,433.15	70	27	1	—
34	880,564.90	132,455.55	135	69	1	—
35	718,564.58	72,575.31	91	33	—	—
36	140,000.00	42,932.00	30	75	—	—
37	413,364.39	64,753.14	52	24	—	—
38	838,610.49	158,798.46	113	114	—	—
39	1,872,267.60	292,944.40	208	48	6	3
40	955,676.22	140,799.03	113	34	—	—
41	251,878.78	86,737.57	46	36	—	—
42	570,000.00	78,080.99	63	25	—	—
43	207,939.32	33,278.97	30	23	—	—
44	375,000.00	75,000.00	40	40	—	—
45	34,508.03	16,258.84	36	6	—	—
46	2,125,648.46	477,837.53	400	100	8	—
47	104,000.00	25,032.00	35	—	—	—
48	485,554.74	97,467.82	69	34	—	—
49	430,350.00	68,575.49	80	60	1	3
50	442,110.00	78,220.28	76	36	—	—
51	25,402.24	4,564.94	7	4	—	—
52	527,982.73	107,531.67	93	27	—	—
53	.....	3,900.00	4	8	—	—
54	1,004,099.53	159,144.00	175	100	1	—
55	619,167.03	90,339.42	101	34	—	—
56	467,500.00	116,111.99	89	60	—	—
57	93,776.19	33,138.26	16	186	—	—
58	11,272.64	5,834.23	5	3	—	—
59	90,706.14	16,868.36	6	45	—	—
60	862,187.74	120,192.99	125	50	2	—
61	1,839,303.26	314,338.68	288	154	5	1
62	419,986.79	85,608.71	78	40	1	1
63	609,016.68	84,558.34	65	50	—	—
64	500,000.00	110,000.00	48	75	—	—
65	494,763.00	116,514.00	100	67	3	1
66	479,852.86	76,489.09	140	55	—	1
\$50,783,687.19			6,746	4,115	106	54

Summary of Manufacturing Industries of Maine
Engaged in War Work During the Year
Nineteen Hundred and Eighteen,
Classified by Counties.

COUNTIES.	Total No. Employed		No. Employed Upon War Work	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Androscoggin	3,322	2,823	1,535	965
Aroostook	760	11	543	7
Cumberland	6,524	1,709	4,898	962
Franklin	375	166	91	33
Hancock	15	1	15	—
Kennebec	3,225	1,695	1,746	896
Knox	1,013	148	818	141
Lincoln	10	1	6	—
Oxford	905	502	318	95
Penobscot	2,657	439	1,391	193
Piscataquis	710	262	530	181
Sagadahoc	5,090	168	5,085	161
Somerset	1,966	746	1,240	451
Waldo	43	54	20	39
Washington	1,056	4	961	4
York	4,314	3,077	1,650	1,013
	31,914	11,796	20,847	5,141

